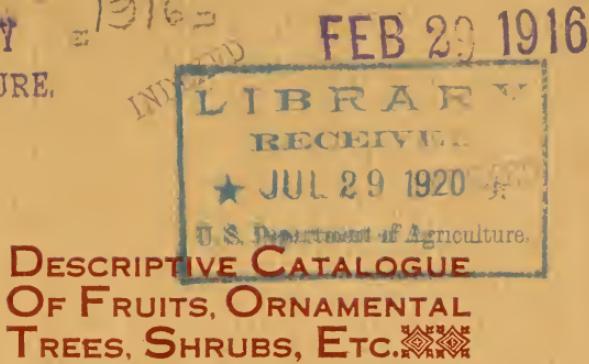


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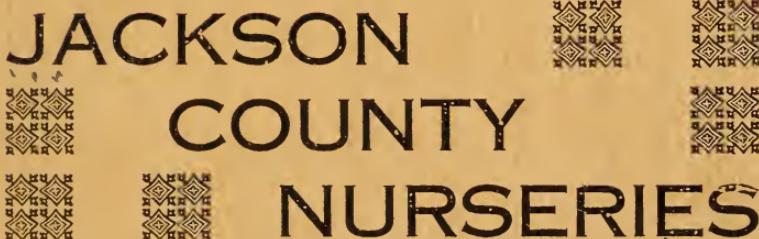
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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

2.19



JACKSON COUNTY NURSERIES



J. H. JACKSON, MANAGER
WINDER, BARROW COUNTY
GEORGIA

ESTABLISHED 1866
BY J. G. JUSTICE

THE ORIGINATORS OF THE
 FAMOUS MALCOM PEACH



RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

FEB 22 1916

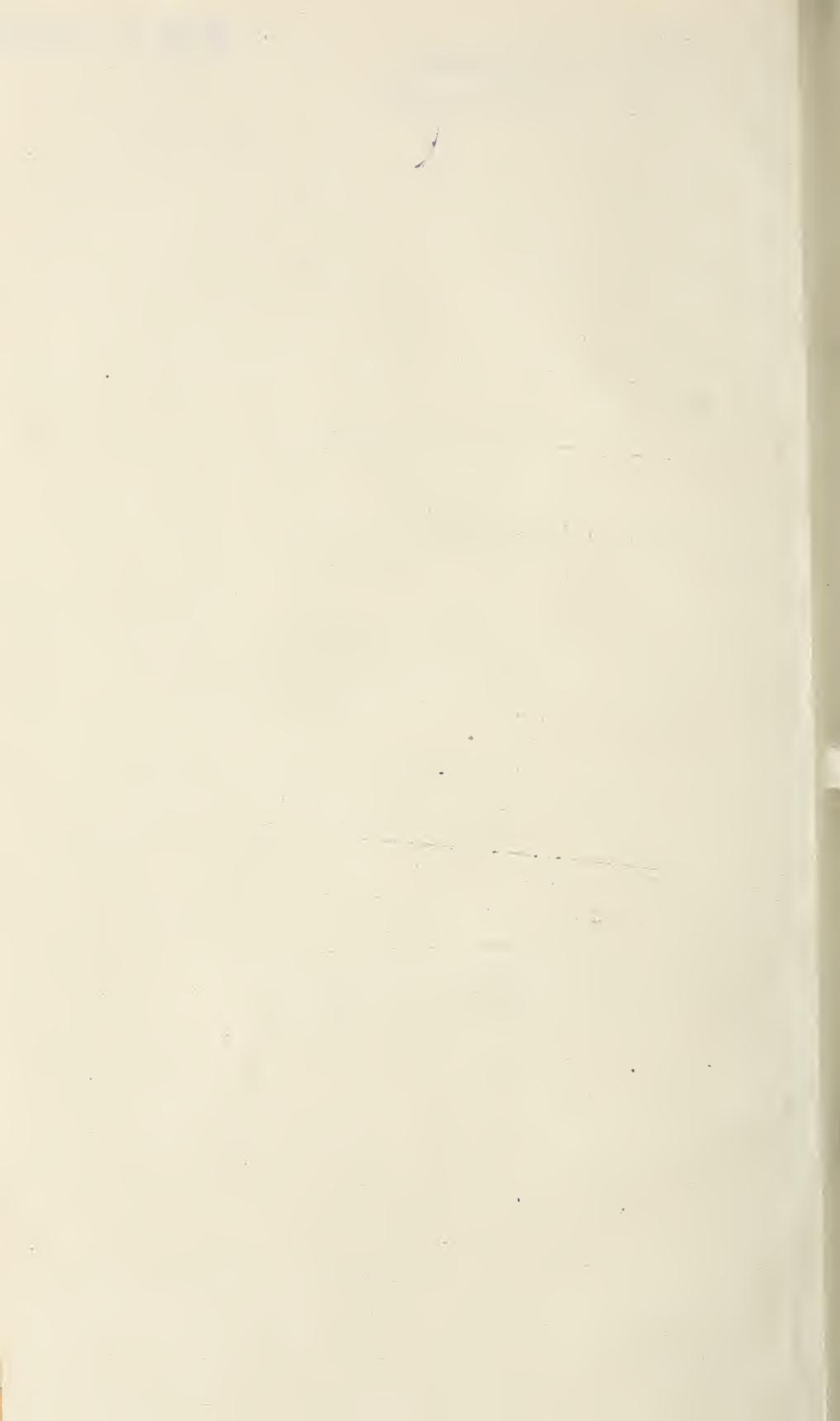
Descriptive Catalogue
of Fruits, Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

Jackson County NURSERIES

J. H. JACKSON, Manager
Winder, Barrow County, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED

Winder News Job Print, Winder, Ga.



NOTICE

IN PRESENTING this edition of our catalogue to the public, we are enabled, through its continued and increased patronage, to report a creditable enlargement and improvement in our establishment. It is a principle with us to preserve a limited number of varieties embracing only the best among the old and the most promising and deserving among the new.

Our stock of the leading articles of nursery productions is large and well grown, and dealers and planters, whether buying large or small quantities, will be dealt with in a liberal spirit, and in a cheerful business manner.

Correspondents are particularly requested to write their names, postoffice, county and State plainly, and give plain directions as to route they wish their goods shipped. Should no directions be given, we will mark as we think best, without assuming the responsibility.

Transportation is at the expense of purchasers. The responsibility for safe carriage is wholly with the forwarders. No charges will be made for delivery to express or railroad depot.

Trees and plants will be carefully packed and labeled. Every precaution is taken to preserve a correct nomenclature. Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we aim to grow an assortment suited to the public need, and assortments will always be made profitable to patrons.

Terms: cash. Remittances should be made by drafts, postal orders or by express money orders.

Agents operating from this establishment are provided with certificates showing that they have made arrangements with us for their supplies. Such certificates are never given for a longer period than one year. Unprincipled dealers have sometimes represented themselves as operating from these nurseries, when they procured their stock elsewhere, furnishing refused and worthless

articles. The frequency of this manner of operating has brought much odium, undeserved, upon nurserymen and dealers as a class. We aim to authorize no one to deal in our products unless we consider him reliable.

Our standard trees are all grafted or budded on whole seedling stocks, where they stand in the nursery, without their being taken up, thus insuring a rapid growth and quick healing of the junction of stock and graft.

Reason teaches that trees thus grown will make more vigorous and healthy trees than those grafted in hand on pieces of roots as is generally practiced; besides, hundreds of customers will testify to the extra health, vigor and productiveness of our trees.



D I S T A N C E S F O R P L A N T I N G

Apples, Standard -- -- -- -- -- 20 feet each way.
 Pears, Standard -- -- -- -- -- 15 to 20 feet each way
 Pears, Dwarf -- -- -- -- -- 8 to 10 feet each way.
 Peaches -- -- -- -- -- 15 to 20 feet, according to soil.
 Cherries, plums, etc. -- -- -- -- -- 10 to 15 feet each way.
 Grapes -- -- -- -- -- 8 feet each way.
 Mulberries -- -- -- -- -- 25 to 30 feet each way
 Scuppernong, and others of same type, 20 to 30 feet in the row.
 and the rows 10 to 20 feet apart, according to quality of soil.
 Pecans -- -- -- -- -- 30 to 50 feet each way
 Number of trees or plants on an acre at given distances apart:

Distance apart each way.	No. of Plants.
1 foot -- -- -- -- --	43,560
2 feet -- -- -- -- --	10,800
3 feet -- -- -- -- --	4,840
4 feet -- -- -- -- --	2,722
5 feet -- -- -- -- --	1,742
6 feet -- -- -- -- --	1,210
7 feet -- -- -- -- --	888
8 feet -- -- -- -- --	680
9 feet -- -- -- -- --	537
10 feet -- -- -- -- --	435
12 feet -- -- -- -- --	302
14 feet -- -- -- -- --	222
15 feet -- -- -- -- --	193
16 feet -- -- -- -- --	170
18 feet -- -- -- -- --	134
20 feet -- -- -- -- --	108
25 feet -- -- -- -- --	69
30 feet -- -- -- -- --	48
35 feet -- -- -- -- --	35
40 feet -- -- -- -- --	27

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PLANTERS.

Preparation of the Soil.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam naturally dry or made so by drainage.

Before planting prepare the land, by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep. Use surface soil in filling up and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable-manure compost, well decomposed or about one pound of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees.

For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas, a four or five-year-old tree can not be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of the Tree.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year peach or apple trees to a naked stem 2 or 3 1-2 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back half their length or more, the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earlier crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

Time for Planting.—In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so

as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practical, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After Culture.

For Gardens.—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable.

For Orchards.—Drill in cow peas in May or June, or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least four feet between trees and crop. Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small grain crops in your orchard if soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees the land should be kept well supplied with plant food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping can not return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

Care of Trees on Arrival.

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold air, dig a trench and heel in by carefully covering the roots with earth and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees without unpacking in well-drained ground or place in a cool cellar until thawed without exposure to the air or light.

Insects.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

Apples.

Borer (Saperda Candida).—Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of the roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (Clisiocampa Americana).—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning or spray with Paris green 8 ounces, lime 1 pound, water 50 gallons.

Apple Worm (Carpocapsa Pomonella).—or Codlin Moth—Spray with Paris green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture after the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux mixture, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Aphis, Woolly (Schizoneura, Lanigera)—For above ground colonies wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root inhabiting colonies scrape the soil away and apply two or three handfuls of tobacco dust or stems around the collar.

Canker Worm (Anisopteryx Vernata).—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt thoroughly coated with tar or train oil, or spray with 4 ounces of Paris green to 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture or water.

Peaches and Plums.

Curculio (Conotrachelos Nenuphar).—Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green 4 ounces, lime 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux mixture with Paris green when blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. If peach and plum trees are in foilage use 3 pounds of copper sulphate, 9 pounds lime and 50 gallons of water. A stronger mixture will burn the foilage. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting, and have a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled, give the trunk a quick blow with padded club. This causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peachtree Borer (Sanninoidea Exitiosa).—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs, apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up tree, forming a cone of six inches above the surface.

San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus Perniciosus).—This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. The lime, sulphur, salt wash is the most effective remedy for San Jose Scale yet discovered, and is thus prepared: Lime (unslacked) 30 pounds, sulphur 20 pounds, salt 15 pounds, water 60 gallons. Place one-fourth of the water in an iron kettle, bring to a boil, then add the lime, and during the consequent violent boiling add the sulphur, having previously mixed with water; keep well stirred. A few minutes later add the salt and continue the boiling for two hours. At the end of two hours add water to make sixty gallons, and strain through a fine mesh iron strainer into the tank of spray-pump. Apply while still hot. The trees should be thoroughly sprayed with this mixture in December and again in early spring before the buds open.

This is also the best remedy for all other scale insects.

(Note.—If your trees are infected with any insect or fungous diseases send infected portions to your experimental station, your State entomologist or United States entomologist at Washington, D. C.)

Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

Twig Girdler (Oncideres Cingulatus)—All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (Prionus).—These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of trees in winter and midsummer and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Catocala Caterpillar (Catocala Maestosa).—This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans and is sometimes quite injurious. Spray with Paris green 4 ounces, lime 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

Grape Vines.

Phylloxera.—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (Erythroneura Viitis).—Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (Desmia Maculatilis).—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as spray.

Borer (Prionus).—Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (Haltica Chalybea).—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (Caeliodes Inaequalis).—London purple solution as a spray as soon as fruit is set.

Strawberries.

Beetle (Halticaigita).—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Fungous Disease.

Pear Blight.—The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling spray with copper solution; as blossoms open spray with Bordeaux mixture, (4-5-50); as blossoms fall Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; eight to twelve days later repeat application and use Bordeaux mixture ten to fourteen days later, and again ten to fourteen days later if necessary. If blight has occurred cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight.—May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes.—Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear spray with Bordeaux mixture. Repeat twice at intervals of ten to fourteen days, dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set and repeat every ten days until coloring is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plum.—Cut off the affected branches below affected parts and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines.—Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell with Bordeaux mixture before flowers open and again with Bordeaux mixture when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Dusting with sulphur when fruit is half grown and repeated every ten to fourteen days is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries.—Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Peach and Plum Rosette.—Root up and burn the affected parts as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (Exoasca Deformans).—Spray with Bordeaux mixture at least two weeks before the fruit buds open. Only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the proper fruit.

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulas.

Tobacco—One pound, boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice and aphides (plant lice.)

Pyrethrum—One ounce of the “Bubach” powder added to two gallons of cold water on any plant food used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Copper sulphate 4 pounds, quick lime 6 pounds, water 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons. Slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix and add sufficient quantity of water to make 50 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep for more than twenty-four hours.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage. It must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter use 25 gallons of water.

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Three pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Paris Green.—Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. If used upon peach trees add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple.—Use same proportion as for Paris green, but being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.—One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore.—One ounce, water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders.—With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil.—We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Sulphur.—One pound, 1 pound of air-slacked lime and boil in 8 parts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five or six days until the spider is eradicated.

Potash Solution.—To 2 gallons of lime whitewash add 1 pound of potash and 1 pint of coal tar; mix thoroughly and stir while using. Apply to the tree from the ground to limbs. This will also prevent rabbits from girdling young trees.

Spraying.

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus. They can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solutions continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene. This should be used on bright, sunshiny days.

A P P L E S.

For reliability no fruit excels this. A full crop is certain every alternate year, with a fair return in the intermediate period. Lime and ashes must be given the soil if naturally deficient in these requisite constituents.

Summer varieties of Northern origin succeed equally as well as Southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for the late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit here after August, as it decays and falls from the tree during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well when raised in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. Due allowance must be made therefor, in selecting winter varieties.

For orchards and long-lived trees plant early standards grown by being either budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots.

Some nurserymen claim that budded trees are better than grafted ones. That all depends on how the trees are grafted. If the stocks are taken up and grafted in hand and then planted in nursery row, and especially where the root is cut into sections and two or three grafts made from one seedling, as is generally done, trees grown in that way never have a natural system of roots. They throw out a few long, straggling roots and have but few fine fibrous feeding roots, and consequently are never as vigorous and long-lived as trees grown on whole seedling stocks.

We have tried almost all known methods of propagation within the last thirty years, and have adopted the plan of grafting or budding the whole seedling stocks in the ground where they stand in nursery rows. By this method the vitality of the tree is not impaired. It grows vigorously and the function between the stock and graft heals over the first season, and there is no unsightly cork or scar left, as is often the case, with budded trees. With this exception there is no difference in vigor, longevity or fruitfulness of trees propagated by this method of grafting and those propagated by budding.

Select List of Summer Varieties.

May Apple.—The earliest variety and valuable on that account; small; yellow; slow grower, great bearer.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large; yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored; a fine market apple. June.

Red June.—Medium; conical, deep red, sub-acid, juicy, tender; very productive.

Red Astrachan.—Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh juicy, tender, acid, and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June

Yellow June.—Medium; roundish, oblate, yellow, with brown dots; flesh white, sprightly, sub-acid; good quality. Ripens with Red June.

Special Red July.—Large; round; yellow, nearly covered with rich crimson; tender, juicy, fine flavor. A variety of great merit.

Yellow Transparent.—Medium; roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white at first becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Prolific variety. Ripens with Early Harvest.

Horse.—Large; yellow, well known; very popular.

American Summer Pearmain.—A rich highly flavored fruit of medium size, conical; yellow splashed and striped with red; flesh yellow, tender, with a rich and pleasant flavor.

Carolina Watson.—Large, blate; green, striped with dull red, with red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit. Beginning of July.

Autumn Varieties.

 **Special Ewings Dwarf.**—Tree of dwarfish habit, very prolific; fruit round, medium size; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, very fine flavor. Ripens in September.

Carter's Blue.—Very large; green, washed dull brown-red with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a rich aroma. Ripens in September; tree vigorous grower, fine shape; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Jeffries.—It bears early and is one of the most constant and abundant bearers. No family orchard should be without it. The fruit is above medium size, smooth; yellow, mixed and splashed with crimson, beautiful in appearance. The flesh is yellow, fine grained, juicy, aromatic, delicious. Good for table or market.

Winter Varieties.

Morgan Special.—(New.)—This apple was discovered by Mr. Dick Aycock, of Morgan county, Georgia. It is one among the finest winter apples grown, very large, resembling the Ben Davis in color, fine keeper. Propagated by the Jackson County Nurseries only. Ripens from 1st to last of October.

Sewanee (Poorhouse).—Large; roundish, oblate. Pale yellowish green; russet dots. Flesh yellowish; compact; moderately juicy, mild sub-acid; very good. Good keeper. Tree a fine, vigorous grower; a young and abundant bearer.

Ben Davis.—Large; handsome; striped; good quality; productive; a late keeper. Tree a good grower; November to March.

Home Beauty—A fine early winter variety. Fruit large, round, yellow, striped with red, tender juicy, and of fine flavor. Ripens September to November.

Yates.—Small; dark red with small white dots; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy; and very aromatic; very prolific and a good keeper.

Shockley.—Medium, conical; yellow, with bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, juicy, slightly vinous and sweet, good flavor; very productive; good keeper.

Arkansas Black.—Medium to large, round; brilliant crimson, almost black; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, excellent.

Kinnard's Choice.—This is a splendid apple for the early months fruit medium to large; skin yellow almost covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender and juicy. Ripens September to October.

Terry's Winter.—Medium size, conical; red on yellow ground; firm, juicy, sub-acid, excellent. A good keeper and very prolific.

General Taylor (Rough and Ready).—This most excellent winter apple originated in Haralson county, Georgia. It is a new apple of great promise as a market variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp; abounding in a delightful aromatic, lively, sub-acid, juice. Keeps till May.

Special Venable Seedling.—Originated in Jackson county, Georgia. Tree erect, vigorous, and very productive. Fruit medium size; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine flavor. In flavor and keeping qualities it is unexcelled.

Special Staymen's Winesap.—A seedling of the Winesap, originated in Kansas. Much more beautiful in color, better in quality and a better keeper than Winesap. Medium to large; oblate, conical, greenish yellow, almost covered with splashes and dashes of red, and mottled with millions of gray dots. Flesh mellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic, quality the best. This apple is growing in popularity very rapidly. Tree vigorous in habit and adapts itself to different soils and localities. Bears well and abundantly.

Smith's Crab.—(Special).—Originated in Oconee county, Georgia. This is one of the best all around "Crabs", hardy, productive, medium size, acid, and finely colored.

P E A R S.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from June until early spring.

The melting juicy texture, the fine flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits except the grape. But the pear, like most things highly desirable, can not be had without attention, labor and skill.

The relative price of the apple and pear being about as one to ten, shows at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit. Inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should always have the best kind of cultivation. The fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens; with such efforts and systems on the part of the grower there will also come satisfactory profit.

The following select list is well adapted to this climate, and in flavor and productiveness is unsurpassed.

Garber.—This pear is much like the Kieffer in every respect, except that it ripens earlier. It makes the connecting link between the Bartlett and Kieffer, and like the Kieffer has practically an unlimited area, doing well both North and South. Ripens middle to last of August.

Golden Russet.—The most beautiful of all the oriental varieties of pears. Of a rich golden bronze color, as handsome on the tree as oranges. It bears two or three years after planting, and is very profitable and a sure bearer, as it blooms later than other varieties. It has superior qualities for preserving. Makes a fine ornamental tree on any lawn, where, at bearing time, there is excellent fruit also. Ripens September 10 to October 1.

Magnolia.—A new Japanese variety of great merit. Its marked points of superiority are its large size, late-blooming, long-keeping, strong-growing, and free-bearing qualities. Usually blooms after all danger of frost is past. The very best pear for home use. Ripens October 1 to 20.

Koonce.—Medium to large; skin yellow, one side covered with bright red; ripens two weeks earlier than Early Harvest or Jefferson. It does not rot at core and is among the best early pears, very productive, handsome and delicious.

✓ **Alamo (New).**—This is a new Texas pear of great promise. It is claimed to be one of the earliest to ripen, July 10 to 31; late blooming; finest table quality, good size, color and form; native, and exceptionally free from disease; prolific, vigorous, hardy; slow to start sap, yet early to mature its wood.

Bartlett.—Large; buttery; melting, rich, and very popular. August.

Seckel.—Small; yellowish brown; the standard of excellence. August.

Le Conte—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown; of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is well shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow when ripe, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room or in drawers its quality improves remarkably. Matures from July 20th to end of August.

Kieffer's Hybrid—This unique pear raised from seed of the Chinese Sand pear accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and valuable for table or market. It never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. Ripens in October.

CHERRIES.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest or dryest situation.

Most varieties of the Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are unreliable in this climate, but Dukes and Morellos grafted on Mahaleb stocks, give good results where the soil and locality are favorable.

Early Richmond.—An early, red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June.

May Duke.—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety, productive. Ripens through May.

Dye House —A very early and popular variety. Ripens one week earlier than Early Richmond.

English Morello.—Blackish red; rich acid; late.

Gov. Wood.—Large; light red; juicy, rich and delicious.

Black Tartarian.—Large; black; heart-shaped; flesh tender, sweet. Tree vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

PEACHES.

A sandy loam is most suitable to the peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil provided it is well drained. Plant one year old trees cut back to three feet. Prune every year by cutting off one-half the previous year's growth.

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the peach tree should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected after an examination of a great many different sorts in bearing; the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for nearly six months, commencing the early part of June.

To prevent brown rot spray with Bordeaux mixture just as the buds begin to swell in the spring (never spray when the tree is in bloom) and once or twice when the fruit is developing. It is advisable to pick up the fallen, specked, and defective fruit, and burn same. This will reduce the curculio and rot.

Mayflower—Is nearly a week earlier than the Sneed, and of very high color, being a perfectly red peach all over. Strong, thrifty grower, large blooms, very prolific, rather inclined to over-bear and should be thinned. In size it much resembles the Alexander, being fully as large when properly thinned. Is a better shipper than Sneed.

Sneed.—It is a seedling of Chinese Cling and has all the high qualities of its parent. Fruit is of full medium size, somewhat oval in shape, creamy white, with light red blush; flesh very tender, melting and delicious. Ripens about five days earlier than Alexander. Semi-cling.

Triumph.—The earliest yellow peach yet introduced; medium size; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Semi-cling.

Greensboro.—Medium to large; white with red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and good quality. Semi-cling.

New Varieties.

Malcom (New).—A magnificent and most attractive new peach flesh white, rich, juicy, and highly flavored. It is probably a seedling of Chinese Cling. In texture and flavor it is all that the most fastidious could desire. Originated in Oconee county, Georgia. July 1st. Free.

All the following Malcom varieties were grown from seed of the original Malcom tree, planted the same year, and ripening in succession, from the very earliest to mid-summer. All of them have that peculiar, rich, luscious flavor which characterizes peaches of the North China Strain.

Malcom No. 1.—(New).—Medium size; earlier than Sneed; ripens to the seed from which it readily parts. The quality is better than any other very early peach.

Malcom No. 2.—(New).—Very similar to the above, a few days later.

Malcom No. 3.—(New).—Medium to large; very early and good.

Malcom No. 4.—(New).—A few days later than No. 3. Cling.

Malcom No. 5.—(New).—Ripens June 15th. Cling.

Malcom No. 6.—(New).—Excellent. June 20th. Free.

Malcom No. 7—(Daisy).—Very fine. June 25th. Free.

Malcom No. 8.—(New).—Good. July 1. Free.

Malcom No. 9.—(New).—Extra good. July 10th. Cling.

Malcom No. 10.—(New).—Justice's best. July 20th. Free.

Malcom No. 11.—(Amanda).—July 25. Free.

Malcom No. 12.—(New).—Extra fine. August 1st. Cling.

Malcom No. 13.—(New).—Extra fine. August 1st. Free.

Brewer (New)—A large, new peach, of fine appearance and excellent quality; white, with red cheek. Ripens with Early Rivers, is firmer, richer and finer flavored than that fine variety. Free.

Bradberry Cling—Special.—Originated near Winder, Barrow county, Georgia. Now being introduced by the Jackson County Nurseries. Very large, skin red, resembling the old Indian Type. Flesh white, one among the finest peaches for home use. Ripening August 10th. A perfect cling stone.

New Varieties.

"Jessie." — (Special). — Originated in Barrow county by J. H. Giles. Introduced by the Jackson County Nurseries. This peach is one that has been long sought for, being of immense size. Its color, texture and shipping qualities can not be excelled by any. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red on sunny side. Flesh yellow, firm and rich, with excellent flavor. A perfect "cling stone." One of the finest for canning purposes on the market. Ripens August first.

Malcom Everbearing.—(New)—Fruit is white splashed with carmine, mottled with pink; medium size; flesh white. Ripens from July 1st for six weeks. Free.

House's Seedling—Originated with L. A. House, Winder, Ga.; very large, almost covered with red. Ripens June 15.

Mellie.—Very large and almost covered with red. Very fine flavor. Ripens June 20.

Ada Lyle. — (New).—A new peach of extra large size and most excellent flavor. Ripens with Carman and is the best and largest of its season. Free.

Gov. Smith—(New).—A new peach of large size; skin white with crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma, very fine texture; one of the best of the North China Strain. Maturity middle to end of July. Free.

Jackson.—A peach of the largest size; some specimens measuring 15 inches in circumference; flesh yellow, fine flavor, juicy, rich and delicious. Supposed seedling of Elberta. Originated in Jackson county, Ga. August. Cling.

Smith's Cling— (New).—Probably a seedling of Henrietta. Resembles Elberta in size. Deep yellow, mottled with orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid, quality best. August 15th to 25th.

Justice's October.—Very large; white with soft blush; flesh white to stone, fine, juicy, sweet, excellent. Cling.

Early Rivers.—Large, pale white; sub-acid, very tender, delicate, juicy flavored. June 15. Free.

Carman.—Large; creamy white, with deep blush; flesh tender, juicy, excellent; a prolific shipping variety. Ripens the latter part of June.

Gov. Hogg. A most valuable peach. Fruit very large, superior in richness and flavor; white with red cheek; resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. A prolific bearer and vigorous grower.

Hiley — (**Early Belle.**)—Large; white with crimson cheek of high color; quality good. A first-class shipping variety. June 15. Free.

Mountain Rose.—A very valuable variety; beautiful high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy, rich, and excellent. Free.

Belle (Belle of Georgia).—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; quality good; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific. July 5th to 20th. Free.

Gen. Lee.—Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained, melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. July 5th. Cling.

Champion.—Large; creamy white, with red cheeks; very handsome; the flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other varieties. July. Free.

White English.—Medium; creamy white with blush; tender juicy and sweet. July 15. Cling.

Burke.—Originated in Louisiana and introduced by J. L. Norman, who describes it as being very large, averaging 12 inches in circumference; roundish oblong; creamy white; flesh white, juicy, melting, vinous, high flavored, and delicious. Ripens last of July. Free.

Elberta.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; supposed seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripens last of July. Free.

Great Eastern.—Very large; greenish white, with a slight wash of red; flesh juicy and sweet, a showy fruit. August 10th.

Chinese Cling.—Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent, creamy color, shading of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy, and melting, a rich, agreeable flavor.

Arp Beauty — Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, buttery, very sweet and good. Free.

Picquett's Late — Large; yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, buttery, sweet, rich excellent. September 1st. Free.

Heath's Cling. — Large, oval; skin white, sometimes with red cheek; flesh pure white to stone, juicy, sweet and somewhat aromatic excellent for preserving. September 1st.

Martin's September. — Medium, globular, yellow ground, with carmine marbling; flesh white, red at stone, firm granular, very sweet and rich. Its good quality, freedom from rot, capacity to keep and ship well make it a most valuable peach. Sept 1st to Oct. 1st.

Henrietta—(Levy's Late). — A late, handsome yellow clingstone peach, of large size and excellent quality. Among other merits it has long keeping qualities.

Bustian's October. — Large; creamy white; pure white to the stone; a very good late variety. Cling.

P L U M S.

Varieties under different types in the order of ripening. These varieties are not so liable to attacks of curculio, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. They should all be picked as soon as well colored and ripened in the house, by this means the color is brightened and the flavor greatly improved; this gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly well to distant markets.

The plum tree, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being in a measure free from disease.

Some recent experiments by Prof. Comstock and others, indicate that all varieties of plums can be saved from the ravages of curculio by spraying the tree once while in bloom and once two weeks later with a solution of Paris green or London purple, one ounce to two gallons of water. Let us urge all who wish to grow the choicer kinds of plums to try this remedy and enjoy this delicious fruit.

Japan Type.

Red June (Red Nagate).—A very handsome plum; medium to large; deep vermillion red; handsome bloom; very showy; flesh yellowish, firm, juicy; quality good; pit small; tree upright, vigorous, and productive. One of the most valuable plums for market.

Climax.—A cross of Simonii and Botan; very large, measuring 6 3-4 to 7 1-2 inches in circumference, heart shaped; a superbly rich plum; extremely early; ripens before any other good plum. Flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with a pineapple fragrance; skin thick, firm, deep vermillion red with very minute white specks. Tree a very vigorous grower, very productive.

Abundance.—Medium, round; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, with apricot flavor; one of the earliest.

Botan.—Large; cherry red; flesh yellow, melting, and rich; highly perfumed. First of July.

Juicy.—This magnificent plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson; fruit is the size of the Abundance; skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax it has a delicious sweetness mingled with acid and a high melting plum flavor. The tree is a luxuriant grower; blooms late in the spring, thus escaping frosts begins to bear very early.

Burbank.—Large, round; bright cherry-red; flesh yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Kelsey's Japan—Very large and attractive in appearance; rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red; lovely bloom; excellent quality, melting, juicy. Ripens first to last of September.

European Type.

Yellow Gage—Large, oval, flesh yellow, juicy, and rich. Remarkably vigorous and productive. June.

Improved Chickasaw Type.

Wild Goose.—Large, oblong; bright red; juicy, sweet, good; prolific. Good market plum.

F I G S.

Brunswick or Madonna.—Very large; violet; good and productive.

Brown Turkey—Medium; brown; very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. Most reliable for open field culture.

Celestial—Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; productive and hardy.

A P R I C O T S

A small delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for earliness. It is liable to be attacked by cureulio and requires the same treatment as plums. It bears immense crops. Ripens in May and June.

Early Golden (Dubois).—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive.

Peach Apricot.—Very large, round; deep orange, mottled with brown; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and highly flavored. Ripens early.

Russian Apricot.—Described as the hardiest of all apricots. Remarkably free from disease, worms, and insects. Fruit of medium size and best quality.

Q U I N C E S.

The quince flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; very excellent flavor; very productive.

Champion.—The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fine quality.

Rea's Mammoth.—A Seedling of the Orange quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color, fair, handsome, equally as good and productive.

Meeche's Prolific.—Large in size; handsome and attractive; remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

M U L B E R R I E S .

The mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage; some new varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Hicks. —Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months.

New American.—We regard it as the best of all mulberries. Fruit larger and much better quality than Hicks, and is perfect “ever-bearing” sort, ripening its fruit from June until frost. Very prolific. Of New York origin.

G R A P E S .

Champion.—Medium; black; very early; reliable.

Moore's Early—Similar to Concord in size and quality, three weeks earlier, grows slowly.

Ives' Seedling—Bunches medium to large, compact; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark-purple color; early.

Concord—Large; black; fair quality; vinous; reliable; very popular.

Niagara—Large; white; good quality; vigorous; prolific; reliable.

Deleware.—Bunch compact; berry medium, light red, quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown. Unsurpassed for table and for white wine.

Lindley, No. 9.—Large; red; early; very fine.

Lutie.—Ripens July 10 to 20; red; very fine table grape.

Scuppernong—Large; white; vigorous; healthy and reliable; popular.

The following list of grapes has been tested here and found too unreliable, or too poor quality for general cultivation, and has been discarded:

Duchess, Vergennes, Woodruff's Red, Pocklington, Rulander, Maxatawny, Humbolt, Black Eagle, Monroe, Rochester, Iona, Telegraph, Naomi, Victoria August Giant, Centennial, Early Victor, Eldorado Elvira, Etta, Eumaland, Florence, Gazelle, Grien's Golden, Highland, Israella, Jessica Lady Washington, Mason's Seedling, Mrs. McClure, Montgomery, Norwood, Pearle Prentiss, Rebecca, Roger's Hybrid's Nos. 2, 5, 8, 39, 44, Triumph; Wyoming Red Cunningham, Wafford's Winter, Amber Queen.

S T R A W B E R R I E S

First of the small fruits in the early summer comes the beautiful, wholesome, and appetizing strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are large enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Jessie.—A very good early berry; medium to large; good color and fine flavor.

Lady Thompson—Perfect; plant very vigorous and productive; large, beautifully colored berry of firm texture and excellent flavor.

Nick Ohmer—Plant is exceedingly vigorous with clean, healthy foliage. Berries are of the largest size; roundish conical in form; uniform and regular; rich glossy crimson; firm and solid; excellent in quality and average large to the last picking.

Bubach, No. 5.—Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical; bright scarlet; moderately firm of fair quality; plant a strong grower with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; season early to medium.

Brandywine.—A very reliable late variety; very productive; very large, heart-shaped; fair quality; good color; a good shipper.

N U T S A N D N U T T R E E S .

Plant Nut Trees Instead of Nuts.

The nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. We, therefore, advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Nut culture is twenty times as profitable as farm crops, and no more work or risk.

C H E S T N U T S

Japan Mammoth.—Distinct from the European varieties, being harder, and the nuts of a superior flavor and sweetness. It often bears in the nursery rows, trees 3 to 4 feet high being heavily laden with nuts of enormous size, which mature very early and without frost.

J A P A N W A L N U T S

Japan Walnuts in appearance of foliage resemble other walnuts. The tree is vigorous and forms a very pretty round head, they mature early and bear abundant crops, the meat is sweet and of excellent quality.

E N G L I S H W A L N U T S

English Walnut or Madiera nut is a fine, lofty growing tree with handsome head, and produces crops of excellent nuts.

The best soil for walnuts is strong clay rich with potash.

BUDDED AND GRAFTED PAPER SHELL PECANS

Successful Pecan Growing is Attended with Certain Precautions.

- (1) Budded trees of best varieties, known to be adapted to the particular locality and soil where they are to be grown, must be selected. Seedling trees are uncertain and a failure. Life is too short to fool with them.
- (2) The most vigorous growers and prolific bearers are the best. Money invested in trees of unknown pedigree and uncertain habits is wasted.
- (3) Careful cultivation and attention, especially for the first five or six years, is absolutely necessary. A young tree is like a young child; it must be nurtured and trained.

If these and other minor directions are followed, no other line of horticulture or agriculture will produce anything like the profits of pecans.

SOIL SELECTION.

The pecan grows anywhere that cotton is grown, particularly in the South Atlantic and Gulf states. It also grows in other prescribed sections. But the soils in the southern states vary greatly. One variety of the pecan will thrive in certain soils where another variety will fail. But wherever you plant, be mindful of drainage. Don't think because pecans thrive in river bottoms that trees will grow in a mud-hole. A tree cannot live in dead and stagnant water anymore than a fish. The selection of the kind of tree is the planter's choice. However, if you write us a minute description of your soil, we will advise what varieties are best adapted to it. Your soil may be good, but if the tree selection is faulty, good results need not be expected. A mistake in tree selection may not be discovered for several years. A few cents saved in tree selection may result in years of toil and ultimate failure.

VARIETIES.

There are more than fifty different varieties of the paper-shell pecan. Some of these varieties are new and promising, but have not been sufficiently tested for general planting. Other varieties have been found to be defective from certain specific causes. There are, however, a number of the best varieties that have been thoroughly tested throughout the pecan belt, and found to be practically or entirely immune to disease, and suitable on the great diversity of soils in the Atlantic and Gulf states. Of these varieties, we list and offer for sale the following:

Stuart.—This is one of the oldest varieties, and is a universal favorite. More of this variety has been planted than any other, and it has been successfully tried under greater range of soil and climate conditions. We sell as many of this variety as all others.

Schley.—This is another old favorite that has been widely tested. It is placed by many at the head of the list. It is a thin shell, large nut, well filled with meat, regular bearer, good flavor. We have trees of this variety in our orchard that bore nuts the second year after transplanting.

Frotscher—This is also a favorite in a wide territory. Several years' experience has shown that, in most qualities that go to make up a desirable pecan, both in nut and tree, it is unsurpassed. It is vigorous and graceful. A single tree of this variety has a record of 27 pounds at eight years; 45 pounds at ten years; 121 pounds at twelve years, and 306 pounds at nineteen years of age.

Van Deman.—This variety has been widely planted, and with many growers, it is placed at the head of the list. It makes a very ornamental tree. It is a little later in bearing, but when of proper age, it bears prolifically. Has a record of 95 pounds at ten years of age.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The country or suburban home that has its shade trees, its shrubbery, its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who have wandered from its walls and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot will not be so endeared to its inmates as it would be otherwise. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands as a means to the refinement of themselves and families; and viewing it from our standpoint, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in tree, shrub, or flower. The hearts of children are more closely bound to the pure and sweet ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and well-kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with one where bare walls and barren yards invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protest. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads. Take for instance two farms of equal size and quality, the one judiciously ornamented will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants.

D E C I D U O U S T R E E S

Silver-Leafed Maple.—A North American species of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted.

Norway Maple—Native of Europe. A large and handsome tree of spreading round form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit and stout growth render it one of the most desirable species for yard or street.

Sugar or Rock Maple.—A well known native tree of elegant pyramidal form; valuable for its stately growth, fine form, and foliage that makes it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.

Umbrella China Trees.—A sub-variety of the 'China Tree.' It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance.

H E D G E P L A N T S .

California Privet—A strong, vigorous, symmetrical grower; smooth, glossy and heavy foliage. Does well on any soil of reasonable fertility, and will make a handsome hedge in two years. Evergreen in the gulf states, and holds its foliage until late in winter further north. In planting it is necessary that the soil be well worked and pulverized.

Amoor River, Privet—Fine, compact grower; leaves dark green and glossy. Adapts itself to any soil, and where given good attention, will make a handsome hedge in two or three years.

E V E R G R E E N S.

Great care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens not to let the roots dry out, as the sap is resinous in its nature and when once congealed it will not recover. We pack with moss and cover roots with matting or cloth as soon as dug; the ground should be firmly trampled around the tree when planted.

American Arborvitae. — A beautiful native tree, especially valuable for screens and hedges

Golden Arborvitae. — A handsome variety, of fine habit, with golden yellow foliage.

Pyramidal Arborvitae. — Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper, very desirable.

Biota Rosedale. — A new variety; foliage, very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter; a very desirable novelty.

Lawson Cypress. — Makes a tall pyramidal tree with light green feathery foliage. One of the best.

Norway Spruce. — An elegant tree extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 or 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting either as single specimen trees or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

Hemlock Spruce. — Remarkably graceful and beautiful; native tree, with drooping branch and delicate, dark foliage like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Irish Juniper — A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable.

Magnolia Grandiflora. — The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees. Needs no description.

